Resident Mail

Wellesley College News

VOL. XLII WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 18, 1934 No. 13

BAUER AND GABRILOWITSCH TO GIVE TWO-PIANO RECITAL NEXT THURSDAY

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Famous Pianists Will Present Second Program in Concert Series This Year

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CONCERT IN ALUMNAE

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On the evening of January 25, Wellesley is to play hostess to two of the greatest living pianists, Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who are collaborating on a two-piano program. The second of the concerts in the 1933-34 series should prove very delightful for each of the guest-artists is a master in his own right and together they are a unique team.

Harold Bauer, born in London of English-German parentage, began his career as a violinist. His first important concert was given at the age of ten when he played the Mendelssohn *Violin Concerto* with an amateur orchestra in London. For several years, Bauer gave concerts with his two sisters. Later he gave up the violin for the piano, not because he preferred the piano, but because the manager of a tour who had engaged him as a violin soloist decided he could play the piano well enough for his purposes, and refused to assume the extra expense of engaging another accompanist. When he returned to Paris at the end of the tour, he found no one would take him seriously when he declared he was still a violinist. Consequently, he be-

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Wellesley Societies Hold Second Program Assemblies

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Five of the six societies at Wellesley held their second program meeting Saturday evening, January 13.

Z. A. presented a play, *Overtones*, which was directed by Kathryn Benedict, '34. The characters were:

First Cultured Woman Gail Clawson, '34
Her Primitive Self Eleanor Tarr, '35
Second Cultured Woman Edith Wightman, '35
Her Primitive Self Micaela Phelan, '35

At T. Z. E. five pictures by Rembrandt, Van Dyck and Rubens were posed by members of the society. Between each picture there was an interlude of music and reading presented by:

I. *Piano* Lorraine Burtis, '35
II. *Harp* Eugenia Smith, '34
III. *Piano* Nine Tucker, '34
IV. *Reading* Jeanette Sayre, '35

Members of Phi Sigma dramatized two tales; one a story by Hans Sachs in which the following girls took part: Gertrude McIver, '35, Majorie Merritt, '35, Helen Stix, '35.

The second was one of Grimm's Fairy Tales, *Clever Elsa*, which was done in pantomime.

Miss Hart, Head of the English Composition Department, talked to the members of A.K.X. on the themo of Electra. This was particularly pertinent at the time as the society is preparing to present Sophocles' *Electra* in the very near future. Miss Hart discussed Electra in the plays of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Eurlpides, and O'Neill, describing the mood of the time as expressed in the various plays.

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AT THEIR NEXT RECITAL IN THE GREAT HALL OF TOWER COURT, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, AT 2:15 P. M., MR. HINNERS AND MR. GREENE WILL PLAY A TRANSCRIPTION FOR TWO PIANOS OF BEETHOVEN'S EROICA SYMPHONY.

Professor Talks To Group On Russia's Present State

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Since Wellesley is to represent Russia at the Model League this year, the Study Group of the Forum asked Professor Henry R. Mussey of the Economics Department to speak on "Russia Today." Mr. Mussey gave a short address at Munger Hall on Wednesday night, January 10, devoting most of his time to answering questions.

America, he said, has a better chance to understand and appreciate Russia than any other nation in the world, since it is so much like Russia in many respects. Both countries cover enormous, varied territory, and in both, projects are carried out on a large scale. European states have always been bound within the narrow confines of their territory, and they cannot understand the kind of reckless, happy-go-lucky expansiveness which belongs to larger, younger nations. Russia and America are in a class by themselves in regard to size, strength, and political organization.

"They are also like us," said Mr. Mussey, "in that they are having the same kind of fun pioneering in a social field as we did when we were making our westward march across the country." These fundamental similarities make a basis for common understanding, and definite progress has already been made. No longer in America is Russia thought of in the same terms of ignorance and horror that it still is in Europe.

But there are likewise many dissimilarities. We are incapable of accepting change unquestioningly, as they do. And up until now there has been a mutual fear of each other. The problem of complete acceptance of each other still remains, but President Roosevelt has gone far in cementing this new friendship with his recognition pact. "Resumption of normal

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English Professor Speaks On Tennyson And Browning

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On Friday, January 12, M. Louis Cazamian continued his series of lectures on *Symbolism in Victorian Poetry* with a discussion of Tennyson and Browning.

Tennyson, according to M. Cazamian, is the more Victorian of the two poets, and at his weakest moments lapses into conventional lyricism. Yet his poetry contains the whole range of symbolism—it deals with that mystic sense of nature which is found in Wordsworth, Shelley, and the other great nature poets. It is full of that "passion of the past," which modern psychology knows by the name of paramnesia. He loved that dimness, that softness of outline which is characteristic of memory. Since indefiniteness also means suggestiveness, much of Tennyson expresses symbolism in the purest sense of the word.

Browning, on the other hand, almost ignored the claim of suggestion in poetry. Although most critics agree that the evaluation of a man's work must be based upon an understanding of that which the author was trying to do, still the consequences of this attitude of Browning's must not be minimized. Browning, according to M. Cazamian, was great as a psychologist, but he lost more than he gained by taking verse as a medium of expression. He devotes too much time to explanation, which inhibits musical effects, and leaves little room for emotional or imaginative suggestion.

There are, however, a few really

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U. S. Sets Figure for Soviet Claims

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Once more Cuba has taken a front page position in the news with the seizure by the government of the Compania Cubana de Electricidad, an affiliate of the Electric Bond and Share Company. This move was made under presidential decree, after a strike of all the employees of the company at 6 A.M. on the morning of January 14 had resulted in cutting off gas, water and electricity through the island. Under the decree, the Department of Interior took control and the interrupted services were resumed at noon. In the preamble to President Grau San Martin's order, it was stated that the thirty-day truce between the company and its employees had been terminated without a settlement of the demands of the workers and that the government was therefore forced to take charge of operations in the interests of public order.

The attitude of the United States towards this, the seizure of the largest single unit of American-owned prop-

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Wellesley Will Represent Russia At League Meeting

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To Wellesley this year is assigned the representation of Russia, Spain, and Abyssinia at the convention of the Model League, which is to be held at Harvard, March 8, 9 and 10. This is the first time the college has represented a country of such major importance as Russia.

Each country is allowed six delegates. Each delegate belongs to one of the six expert committees. So far, only the heads of the delegations and the chief members of each committee have been chosen. These are as follows:

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Class Announces Tree Day Mistress And Senior Aides

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At the 1934 class meeting last week, nine members of the class were elected to the following senior offices:

Tree day Mistress Harriet Fernald
Tree Day Aides: Rose Clymer, Martha Leich, Adrianne Miller, Betsy Taft
Chairman of Class Supper Norma Markell
Toastmistress Virginia Rice
Class Representative Barbara Smith
Alumnae Council Member Kathryn Benedict

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Mrs. Killough Interprets Federal Financial Policy

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"The New Federal Budget and Financing Plan" was the subject of the talk on current events given by Mrs. Killough, Monday, January 15. Mrs. Killough characterized the recent budget message as a "pious hope" of the president, for there is nothing to force Congress to respect his recommendations. However, it is reasonably probable that most of what Roosevelt has suggested will be adopted.

One of the peculiarities of the new budget is that, besides being an unusually long-range plan, it includes provisions for the present fiscal year, which ends in July, as well as for the next one. This feature was made necessary by the fact that so many emergency measures have been taken since the planning of Hoover's budget last December. Another aspect which distinguishes it from previous budgets is its "dismal" tone. Whereas hitherto budget messages have been relatively hopeful, Roosevelt has estimated the maximum expenditure and kept reven-

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LARGE CAST OF FACULTY REHEARSES PERFORMANCE FOR TRADITION NIGHT

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Seven Colleges Will Meet For Rally At Alumnae Hall

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On Saturday afternoon, January 27, the Seventh College Rally will be held in the ballroom of Alumnae Hall. This rally is a meeting of the Boston Alumnae Clubs of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Holyoke, Radcliff, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. The latter is the hostess club, and a Wellesley Committee, headed by Mrs. Warren K. Russell, is in charge.

The choir and the orchestra will give part of the program, and following this tea will be served.

The main address of the afternoon will be given by Judge Sara M. Soffel of the class of 1908, who is now a judge of the County Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. After graduating from Wellesley, Judge Soffel taught in the Pittsburgh high schools, and at the same time attended the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating from there with highest honors and receiving the school's fellowship. In 1917 she began practicing law. She served four years as Assistant City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and one year as Director of the Bureau of Women and Children in the State Department of Industry and Labor.

After being appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the bench of the County Court, Judge Soffel ran for re-election to the post in the summer of 1931, and in September was elected. Her work in the County Court was concentrated in the Juvenile Court, where she presided. The *Sewickly Herald* says of her that "she has understanding, sympathy and kindness, and a sense of fair play and humor which makes her peculiarly successful in winning the hearts of children. She is ably devoting herself to her task with the earnestness and ability which have characterized her as a judge."

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Lectures Will Commemorate Death Of Renaissance Poet

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In 1933 at Ferrara in Italy the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of Ariosto, the incomparable poet of the Italian Renaissance, was celebrated. For academic reasons Wellesley College has been unable to commemorate this event until the present time.

The department of Italian, with the kind co-operation of members of several departments, will sponsor a series of six lectures in English to be held during January, February and March.

The lectures will deal with the sources of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, the masterpiece itself and with the influences of the poet on later writers.

The first in the series to be held on January 23 in the Art Lecture Room will be an illustrated lecture on "King Arthur in Italy" given by Mrs. Loomis. On February 12, Miss Bruel will consider "The French sources of the *Orlando Furioso*." Following lectures will include two by Miss Bosano on "Ferrara, the City of Chivalry," and the "Orlando Furioso"; another by Miss Balderston will compare Ariosto with Edmund Spenser. The final lecture will be given by Mrs. Houck on "Don Quixote, the last great romance of chivalry." Dates of this lecture will be announced later.

In connection with the anniversary of Ariosto's death, the library has placed on exhibition in the North Hall precious editions of Ariosto's masterpiece, and works relating to the times and contemporaries of the poet. These volumes are a part of our most valuable Plimpton Collection.

Deans and Professors to Star in Five Short Skits from History, Literature

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MISS DEBANKE DIRECTS

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Once every three years, our august elders lay aside their academic dignity and entertain themselves, and, incidentally, the student body, by giving a play known as the Faculty Play. The parts may be taken both by members of the faculty, and administration officers of the college. This momentous occasion is Tradition Night and, to it the undergraduates flock in great numbers. Tradition Night is recommended for the student who believes that her instructor is not quite human. It is an unfailing cure for a downhearted and embittered spirit. For one night in three years, our faculty members claim the stage, and turn over their seats in the boxes in Alumnae Hall to certain students who, through nature and art, are enough like them to fool any but the most careful observer.

This will be the last opportunity for the majority of the student body to see the Faculty Play. The members of the class of 1937, however, will be able to attend another Tradition Night when they are seniors. The present senior class has already seen a Faculty Play, as a freshman class. The two

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English Speaker Explains Christian Science Beliefs

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Mr. A. Hervey Bathurst, C.S.B., of London, England, was introduced by Jean Thompson, '34, in Alumnae Hall, the afternoon of Sunday, January 14. He spoke on Christian Science, the purpose of which is to teach the recognition of the facts of being, which do not change, of "that which *is*," the "omnipotence and omnipresence of good, or God," through spiritual discernment, destroying false beliefs and blind intellectualism. This is accomplished through two factors, receptivity, or willingness to admit, and activity, or the determination to cling to what reason tells one is true. There is need to make this effort because we have been badly educated, and accept as truth what the physical senses tell us.

Christian Science, said Mr. Bathurst, is essentially simple. It was discovered by Mrs. Eddy when she was suffering from supposedly incurable injuries as the result of an automobile accident. She was inspired by the teaching of the ninth chapter of Matthew, and was healed. She developed rules to demonstrate what the Master taught, clearly, and with truth and authority. She proved it was not a question of time or convalescence, but the healing of physical illness was a small part of the whole. Healing is for all who desire it, who do not accept merely what the five misleading physical senses tell them, but who seek to correct them by reason, recognizing the omnipotence and omnipresence of God.

The reasoning of Christian Science is logical. Everyone acknowledges that the first cause and creator was God, and that God is infinite. Everyone also acknowledges that like produces like. And although our five senses recognize

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TICKETS FOR TWELFTH NIGHT ON SALE AT TICKET OFFICE JANUARY 18 AND 19 8:30 A M. TO 3:30 P. M. FIFTY CENTS

Out From Dreams and Theories

FLORENCE JACKSON LECTURES AT T. Z. E.

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Miss Florence Jackson, Lecturer on Occupations for Women, spoke informally on Secretarial and Stenographic Work at T. Z. E. on January 15. She stated that the general situation in business has not changed since last year, yet there are now more applications from banks and publishing-houses to the Employment Bureaus for secretaries and stenographers. This demand will increase, she said, as business continues to improve.

Although the applications for stenographers and secretaries is on the upward trend, salaries are not. Only individual positions, which are rare, pay well. She pointed out that Boston does not pay as high as other cities for stenographic and secretarial work. Reports which she collected at the Employment Agencies show that there is now a demand in Boston for stenographers and secretaries in banks and publishing-houses, for book-keepers, and for stenographers with accounting and statistical experience in connection with Automobile-Insurance and Income Tax work. There will be no vacancies in statistical positions in banks in the near future. A knowledge of French and German is frequently an asset, she said, in office work. There was one application at an Employment Bureau for a stenographer who could take dictation in French and German.

Miss Jackson presented next the general requirements for a successful secretary or stenographer. First, the office worker must realize that she is there to save time for her employer. The more ways she devises to save her employer time, the more valuable she will be. She may eliminate wasted time by developing a good memory, an efficient system of filing, and accuracy in the smallest detail. This requires tact and an understanding of the personality of the employer.

Secondly, she must fit in as a part of the office; she must conform to the customs of the locality, dress conservatively and appropriately. Thus she may cultivate dignity in manner, appearance, and dress.

As the third requirement, Miss Jackson said that the office worker must realize that her main recreation should come at the end of the week, as continual lack of sufficient sleep reduces the efficiency of both mind and body.

In conclusion, Miss Jackson stressed the importance of initiative in the first stages of the job. Unfortunately most girls do not face the situation frankly and detect its possibilities for advancement. She stated that a college training should make the individual size up the situation and seize all opportunities for betterment.

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SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

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The season of the year is approaching when those who are planning to make application for scholarships should be carrying out those plans. Numerous notices of scholarships in many fields are posted on the Scholarship Board in the Bulletin Board Room of Founders Hall. A little thought will make it obvious that more and more applicants for scholarships are making the competition for available funds more keen, and early application is often advantageous.

To mention a few of the awards that have come to our attention recently: The Braker Teaching Fellowships in Economics at Tufts College, carrying a stipend of one thousand dollars and providing opportunity for half-time teaching and half-time graduate study. Ordinarily the successful applicant is appointed for a second year, and so is able to complete the work for the Master's degree.

Although apprentice positions in the field of social service work are less numerous each year, there are opportunities for fellowships or for paid field work in connection with professional training. A few such fellowships are offered by the New York School of Social Work in coöperation with the Charity Organization Society of New York City and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Applicants and recipients of such fellowships are expected to be free to accept positions with the cooperating organization after the training period is completed. There is a limited number of scholarships for paid field work in each of the courses of the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. A number of Wellesley graduates have been holders of such scholarships in recent years. Other schools of professional social work have systems through which they coöperate with case work and welfare agencies, and if you are interested, you should inquire into opportunities immediately, at the Personnel Bureau.

If you are planning to make application for a scholarship in any field, please notify the Personnel Bureau of your plans, so that proper arrangements may be made for the filing of letters of recommendation in support of such application.

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N. Y. SCHOOL OFFERS CORRECTIONAL WORK

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In the summer of 1933, a course of six weeks was given for college girls on the *Care and Training of Delinquent Women and Girls*. The work was given at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, an institution well known for its work and its superintendent, Mrs. Fannie French Morse. Seventeen students from ten colleges enrolled for this session.

The work included practical work, under direction—supervising the work of the training school students in garden work, directing athletics and other recreation and office work. Another phase of the training included the observation of the training program of the students in the institution, in the laundry, the beauty parlor and the various shops. Finally, the college students were invited to staff sessions and for them was arranged a series of lectures and discussions under the guidance of persons experienced in social service and correctional work. Some of the lecture topics are suggestive: "The Modern Approach to the Correctional Problem," "The Approach to the Individual," "The Problem of Incentives," "Responsibility of the Police for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," "Probation," "Parole," "Recreation," "Sociometric Classification,"—these were typical of the problems under consideration.

One of the interesting features of this summer course is the negligible financial cost to the student—a fee of three dollars to cover registration and the expenses incidental to the work, such as postage and materials.

Since the experiment of last summer was so successful, it is hoped that similar courses may be offered each summer; in addition, the Committee in charge of making the arrangements, a group of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, hopes to arrange for interneships in training schools and correctional institutions for advanced students of sociology or psychology. Mention should be made here that a system of interneship training is already under way at the State Reformatory for Women in Framingham, Massachusetts, of which Dr. Miriam Van Waters is the superintendent.

Any students who are interested to find out more about the summer course at Hudson or the opportunities for apprenticeship in correctional institutions may secure such information at the Personnel Bureau.

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WELLESLEY PAPERS READ TO BOTANISTS

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At the ninety-third annual meeting of the A. A. A. S. held in Boston from December 27—January 2, three papers were presented by members of the Botany staff before various sections of the Botanical Society of America, one by Professor Margaret C. Ferguson on the *Inheritance of Pollen Color in Petunia*, one by Professor Grace E. Howard on *Distributional Studies of the Lichen Flora of the State of Washington*, and one by Miss Barbara Hunt on *Color in the Anther and in the Pollen of Petunia*.

On Saturday afternoon, December 30, a number of scientists came by bus to visit Wellesley. The Library, Tower Court, and the following departments were open to visitors, the staff of each department acting as guides: Astronomy, Botany, Education, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology, and Zoology. After a tour of the grounds and visits to the various departments, President Pendleton met the guests in the Lobby of Green Hall where tea was served by Mrs. Bergen, assisted by Mrs. Wilson and members of the science departments.

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MR. MUSSEY TALKS ON PRESENT RUSSIA

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political relations with Russia," said Mr. Mussey, "is worth more than all that has been done at Geneva since the War. Understanding is greater than machinery in preventing war."

In answering questions later, Mr. Mussey said that he thought the American recognition would have little influence either in preventing or encouraging a second Russo-Japanese war. He described the powerful, far-reaching military program that Russia is carrying out, and remarked that, considering the alert, efficient soldiers he had seen there two years ago, the next Russo-Japanese War would make the first one look like a Sunday School picnic.

He also pointed out how the communistic system had been forced to adjust itself from its ideal state to a more practical one. It was found that the workers would not work efficiently without pay, so a wage system has been introduced. The government is selling bonds in the world's money markets to raise capital, and the much feared exploitation of world revolution propaganda has apparently been given up, for the present at least, while they are absorbed in their own internal rehabilitation.

SOCIETIES PRESENT PROGRAM MEETINGS

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In Agora, the well-known village shoe-maker, Hamlet Collina, gave an informal talk about Italy under Mussolini. He discussed the affairs of Italy during the period from 1922 to the present, describing in detail Mussolini's program for education, his labor and unemployment policy and the military organization. His talk was unusual in that it presented a prejudiced view point which the text books do not.

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY decided that he needed relaxation after his vacation and the flurry of the returning Wellesley students and so he boarded a train for Boston. In South Station he came upon a gypsy woman who was holding a two-month-old baby and had at least seventeen other children clinging to her skirts. Perry, as always the perfect newspaper man, approached one of the little gypsy boys hoping to find out from him all about the strange party. In his friendly way, Perry asked the lad's name but the boy would not answer and only squirmed uncomfortably. Perry then asked what the baby was called, to which the lad promptly replied, "He ain't got no name—he ain't been advertised yet."

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ON the wall of one of the rooms of Severance hangs a paper entitled *Air Currents* and bearing a number of little marks. The Pressman, on hearing of this little paper, slipped into Severance to investigate. After spying on the two inmates for days, he finally discovered the meaning of the air currents. It seems that a draught in the halls—the air currents—rattles the door just as if someone were knocking. The girl who calls out "Come in" gets a mark by her name on said piece of paper because the air currents have fooled her.

* * *

PERRY has discovered that while it is very irritating to teachers when students look at their watches every few minutes during the class period, they are really provoked when the girls shake their watches to see whether they are still running.

PERRY had a rather trying experience the other day. He and a friend, both of whom were very anxious to make parts in the dance drama, took advantage of a four-story ride in a Green Hall elevator to get a little practice. Perry, putting his heart and soul into being an Israelite or Egyptian, landed unexpectedly hard on the floor of the elevator—unexpectedly, that is, because thereupon the elevator groaned loudly and came to a dead stop between the first and second stories. Both Perry and his friend became nervous and touched—very gently—the metal bars of the door, nor were they reassured by receiving a large and fiery electric shock (due, as they realized later, to the rubber flooring of the elevator, but startling nevertheless considering the circumstances). Summoning their courage again, they pushed all of the sundry buttons they saw on the wall and at length were reassured by the sound of a human voice coming up from the bottom of the shaft, inquiring where they were. Infinitely relieved, the unfortunates gave their approximate longitude and latitude and begged the voice to hurry up and do something. The voice paused, thought a moment, then replied, "Wait there till I get back." They did.

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IT was two o'clock of that sad night at Grand Central Station, when a goodly number of Wellesley took the train for Boston's snow-bound latitudes. Hankies waved and farewells were called, and just as the train began to chug, a Wellesley senior, trailing baggage, sprinted for the last car and climbed aboard.

Now it was a very cold night, and after all, it was her last Christmas vacation, so if she was in a sorry state, who can blame her? At any rate, she had forgotten the number of the car on which she was to share a berth with another student. "Berth 4," she muttered to herself. "Berth 4. That ought to be easy." So she started out to find berth 4 in car no. x.

The first one she came to, she poked her hand into and said optimistically, "Hi, keed, howrya?" A head looked out. "I think you're wrong," it remarked coldly. "Guess I am," said our heroine, and moved on. This went on through fifteen cars. In the next to the last one she sat down wearily and said things in a loud, derogatory tone. "Can't you shut up?" said a vaguely familiar voice. She investigated the source, found an acquaintance, plumped herself down in the berth and slept there.

Next morning she found her original bunk-mate in berth 4 of the only car she did not go into.

Perry the Pressman

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PROFESSORS CAVORT ON TRADITION NIGHT

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intermediate classes will have to be content with this year's Tradition Night only.

In 1930-31, the faculty gave a delightful presentation of *The Rose and the Ring*. This year, the plan of action is somewhat different. Instead of one long play, there will be five short plays, or skits, based upon highlights in history and literature. Miss de Banke, who is coaching the plays, gives us her solemn assurance that Tradition Night this year is to be an extremely good professional performance—a fact which she finds amazing, and wants to share with us. It is up to us to see this unusual blossoming forth of dramatic talent among our teachers with our own eyes.

The following are taking part in Tradition Night: Deans Wilson, Knapp, Lindsay, and Coolidge, Miss Clark, Miss Elliott, Mlle. Ruet, Miss Snow, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Christian, Miss Dennis, Miss French, Miss Bosano, Miss Straw, Miss George, Miss Roberts, Miss McCarthy, Miss Wiligoose, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Haroutunian, Mr. Hodges, and Mr. Jenks. Who knows which one of these missed his or her calling by not taking up a stage career? Come and see for yourselves on Friday evening, January 26.

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U. S. SETS FIGURE FOR SOVIET CLAIMS

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erties in the island, is still a matter of conjecture. The action is considered to establish a precedent which will put in danger all foreign investments. Secretary of Interior Gulteras, most radical member of the cabinet, favors public control and operation of all utilities and other industries for the benefit of the working classes.

The government has officially settled American claims against Russia at $623,000,000 and with this figure awaits the discussions to begin within two weeks between State Department officials and Ambassador Troyanovsky. The Soviet government has waived the claims for damages against the United States which originally arose as a result of the American Siberian expedition. A difficult task faces the negotiators as these claims must be settled before credits can be granted to the Soviet government and without credits there can be no large amount of trade between the two countries.

The seventy-eighth session of the League of Nations Council opened at Geneva January 15. For various important reasons, neither Arthur Henderson, Joseph Paul-Boncour nor Sir John Simon was able to attend the opening meeting so that discussions of major importance are postponed to the end of the week. The question of the Chaco war is one over which a decision must be reached at this session. It is believed the Council will feel that the time has come strongly to enforce the League Covenant.

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934

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Have You Heard?

Until this year few members of the college, except those girls who served on the committee, ever heard of the Student Curriculum Committee. The activities of this unknown body were withheld from the public, so that the students whom the committee tried to benefit by presenting academic questions to the faculty and administration knew little or nothing of the problems under discussion. Indeed, few realized that such an organization actually was functioning.

The 1933-34 Student Curriculum Committee already has made itself known to the college through the medium of a Free Press. But it wishes to become more than a name, at the mention of which someone will remark, "Yes, I've heard of it. What is it for and what does it do?" Each week the committee will publish in the News a summary of the questions which are under consideration, and will report from time to time any progress that is made when the matters under discussion are presented to the faculty and administration.

We cannot lay too much stress upon the value of these reports to the college, nor can we over-emphasize the necessity for the co-operation of the entire student body with the committee. The sole purpose of the committee is to find out what changes, if any, you desire in the present academic system, and it can operate successfully only if you make suggestions and let your opinions be known. Without action on your part the committee can have no concrete material to present to the faculty and administration for consideration. The latter are only too desirous to arrange the system so that it will fill the requirements of the majority, but they need your help in order to do this.

Consider the points presented in the weekly reports and send your opinions to the chairman or to the house members of the committee. We ask you to be sure to read each week the article headed, *Have You Heard?*

Midyear Madness

Twice every year the subject of the attitude of certain students during examination time is sure to be treated in an editorial. It is as unfailing in its appearance as are the Christmas wishes or the annual farewell of the seniors. And yet we feel that in spite of the banality of the subject, there is a real need for some of us to be reminded of how easily a few thoughtless words can wreck havoc with the peace of mind of those around us.

So once again, we beseech you, if you are one of those who feel sure that you are going to fail, and that no power on earth can save you, please don't confide your sorrows to your roommate or the girl across the hall. She may be none too sure of herself already, and your fears may shatter whatever confidence she has left. Don't talk about examinations any more than you can help, especially at the table. Talk about the weather, talk about the food, talk about anything, but please, don't remind the rest of us of our troubles. Above all if you are one of those who feel fairly secure, don't let yourself be drawn into the general wailing. Don't be afraid that you will be regarded as "queer" or a grind if you are not beset with fears. If you feel confident, look cheerful and be cheerful. We will bless you for it.

Finally, as a special word of advice to freshmen, we would caution them against listening to stories by upperclassmen about the girl who was sure she had passed everything, and then got four E's and a D. Don't talk or think about what you're going to do when you flunk out. Remember that going on pro isn't fatal, and that most of you are bound to pass. Modern psychologists have much to say about the defeatist attitude. If you talk and think about failing, you are not only annoying your neighbors, you are creating a mental attitude in yourself that will be an unnecessary handicap in every examination you face. Consideration for the feelings of others will help you to a greater confidence in yourself.

The Students' Aid Drive

"The Association is counting as always on the co-operation of the student body." So the Students' Aid Society voices its belief that Wellesley will continue to help those of its members who need financial assistance. One hundred and fifty-two girls are able to remain in college because of the work of this organization and through the loans it makes. There seems to be little need to urge all students to give their contributions. Surely they see, unless they are as blind as the famous bats, the necessity. Depression years did not hinder the activity of the Society. Do not let selfishness or mere carelessness hamper its work this year. Give up some minor extravagance for once, and know that your small bit is helping some friend or neighbor to stay in college.

BIBLIOFILE

After Such Pleasures, by Dorothy Parker, the Viking Press, $2.25.

Personality, as such, is certainly no sure test of literary ability, but, like a little onion in the soup, it goes a long way toward flavoring a literary career. Struggling young authors may write reams and tomes without ever attaining the fame that Dorothy Parker has achieved in literary and critical circles through her personality, wit, and general *joie de vivre*, backed in the way of published works by three slim volumes of poetry, and two of prose stories. The latest of these is *After Such Pleasures*, a collection of eleven stories, in some cases mere sketches, of people, situations, and dialogues.

Perhaps it is Dorothy Parker's incomparable combination of satire and sympathy in her attitude toward life that enables her to set forth her stories so vividly. Certainly the intense interest that the delighted reader feels in the characters of these all too few stories never approaches either mawkishness or on the other hand the "smartness" that so often disguises itself as wit. Her prose description is clear, straightforward and tellingly accurate; her dialogue is sparkling. Mrs. Parker is sparse with her adjectives; she likes to make a complete description of a person in a few apt words, as in *Too Bad*: "to relieve the congestion, she took up a framed photograph of Mr. Weldon's sister in evening gown and eye-glasses, again looked all about, and then set it timidly on the piano." *Sentiment* is a perfect transcription of the mental workings of that not uncommon type, the sentimental woman; and *The Little Hours* is a masterpiece of the witty outpourings of a victim of insomnia.

Dorothy Parker's real talent lies in her insight into the psychology of situations, together with her ability to transcribe these vividly and tersely into her clear prose. After an evening with *Anthony Adverse*, pick up this slender slice of life and savor it.

COLLEGE DISPLAYS FAMOUS REMBRANDTS

A special exhibition of Etchings and Drypoints by Rembrandt is to be on display in the Art Building from January 22 until February 10. The exhibition offers an opportunity, rarely encountered outside the larger museums, to see and know Rembrandt as an etcher.

This collection is well suited to bring out Rembrandt's extensive use of light and shade. It is often claimed that men north of the Alps are more sensitive to the dramatic significance of the myriad shades between the brilliance of the noonday sun and the impenetrable darkness of a cave at night, for the reason that they experience a wider range of such effects than do men of other regions.

Another characteristic of the Rembrandt etchings which the collection will also illustrate is the fact that it often suggests as much as it states. One is always aware that there is something in the distance—a winding road, the top of a tree, a doorway—that leads beyond to things not seen.

The name of the collector who has assembled the exhibition is not to be given at his own request.

HARVARD WILL PLAY MODEL LEAGUE HOST

(*Continued from Page 1, Col. 3*)

Russia	Dudley Folk, '34
Spain	Jane Posner, '35
Abyssinia	Mary Henderson, '35
Publicity	Jean Harrington, '35

Committee members:

I. Reorganization of the League — Ada Schoenberg, '34
II. Economic questions — Mary Taylor, '34
III. Intellectual Co-operation — Marie Ragonetti, '36
IV. German Refugees — Lenore Epstein, '35
V. Oplum Convention — Margaret Carter, '34
VI. Mandates — Betty Nipps, '36

Betty Muther, '34, is general chairman for Committee III on German Refugees.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Back in the days when there were fewer candles on Wellesley's birthday cake the grade system as we have it now was non-existent. There were no self-satisfied gloatings or doleful regrets then over the hair-splitting difference between a B— and a C+. But "where are the snows . . ."?

In the more progressive public schools the present tendency is to abolish marks altogether. Educators are using, instead, minute character analyses and the comments of "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory." Would such a procedure be valuable at the college level? Small colleges, such as Bennington and Sarah Lawrence, seem to have found a similar plan worthwhile. We admit, of course, that detailed diagnoses of scholarly traits would probably be impracticable in a large college such as Wellesley where the lecture system is predominant. Also, we must take into consideration such scholastic appendages as the academic curve and the Phi Beta Kappa standards, which would make it impossible for the Administration to consent to a wholesale abolition of marks. We might, however, discard the A and the B except for office records, and substitute the "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory" comments which are being introduced into secondary schools.

Our present marking system with its undue emphasis upon competition seems to flout the basic ideals of scholarship, making students content to be merely course-passers and mark-mongers. We hear a great deal about "intellectual integrity." How can we achieve it unless we abandon the artificial stimuli of grades which cause the "fear of failure" and the "desire for distinction" to be the primary motivations for study?

We urge you to do some constructive thinking about grades, and then to answer this question:

What do you think?

Student Curriculum Committee.

RED CROSS TOTALS LESS THAN IN 1933

The final results of the Red Cross roll-call are as follows:

Students	$444.76
Faculty & Administration	270.00
Employes	26.00
Total	$740.76

After sending half of this total to the National Headquarters, Christian Association has $370.38, which added to the previous balance of $69.37, gives a total of $439.75. Unless there is an emergency call for some of the money, the full quota of $400 will be sent to the Delano Fund.

It is interesting to compare last year's totals:

Students	$522.95
Faculty and Adm.	319.00
Employees	30.00
Total	$871.95

ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGEMENTS

'31 Esther Dewing to Mr. Alton K. Marsters, Dartmouth, '30.

'31 Edith Kennelly to Mr. Stuart Baker, Jr., Hamilton, '29.

'31 Martha Dunnick to Mr. Edward R. Horch.

'31 Virginia Smith to Mr. George Collins, Annapolis, '28; Harvard Business School, '32.

'32 Louise Seedenburg to Mr. John Sharer Allen, Princeton, '32.

'33 Margaret Hervey, ex-'33, to Lieutenant Cosby Jackson of the British Army.

'33 Jane T. Loomis to Mr. F. Parker Bartlett, Jr.

MARRIAGES

'33 Estella Janet Blaisdell to Mr. Edward C. Pfeffer, Jr., on November 8, 1933.

COLLEGE NOTES

'34 Mary Van Blarcom, ex-'34, to Mr. Herbert C. Bradley.

'35 Jeanne Erlanger, ex-'35, to Mr. Stanley Adrain Sawmelle, Harvard, 1929.

Shower Song (from *Soused*)

The pup has found a cure
That really will insure
Perfection in all ways
(He's thought for days and days).
Do you want peace of mind?
Then comfort you will find
In this his method new
Which helps in every stew.
Have you been up too late?
Or had a ratty date?
Cut a calender day—
Just calmly stayed away
With post-vacation lapse?
When your professor snaps
Because you don't know facts
Just lie down and relax.

ADONAIS IN THE SOUTH

Adonais went south
With a cold in his head.
The cold it got worse
So the puppy he said

"To the dickens with po'try.
In the midst of a sneeze
The loveliest line
Turns into a wheeze.

"I won't chain my muse
To the claims of my nose."
(The pup also writes
Most exquisite prose.)

So he sent back a wire
And had a swell time
But now he's come back
For the sake of a rhyme.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

There's nothing damps my ardor
There's nothing gives me qua'ms
Like hearing morning, noon and night
About these hanged exams.

They're served with breakfast coffee
They're mixed up with the soup.
As I sit down to dinner
My joyous spirits droop.

I'll rise up in my power
I'll blast with one loud d—n
The next audacious creature
Who *mentions* an exam.

WEATHER

The rain is raining all around
—Heigh-ho, and an ancient bone—
I wish my fleas would all be drowned
—Heigh-ho, in a jocund tone.

The rain it patters upon the ground
—Heigh-ho, and an ancient bone—
A cheerful student can't be found
—Heigh-ho, in a jocund tone.

The rain it trickles down the neck.
It patters and splashes around the wreck
Of what used to was a campus fair.
A thousand maidens rend the hair,
But the pup he makes a joyous moan
—Heigh-ho, and an ancient bone—
—Heigh-ho, in a jocund tone.

HE WRITES A BALLADE

If you should see upon the lake
Ski-suits without skis,
Pajamas trailing in the wake
Of just-collapsing knees,
Restrain emotion, please.
Gone are the frills and swirls
Of the 1893's.
'Tis the manner of Wellesley girls.

If you should see the chocolate cake
Shiver in the breeze,
Bereft of icing—for they bake
Too short a while to please—
Keep silent, sir, for thees
Is swine cast before pearls.
'Tis Kismet. Let it freeze.
'Tis the manner of Wellesley girls.

If garbled, raucous sounds should take
Nocturnal liberties,
Ourb your wrath, for pity's sake,
For these strange harmonies
Are normal jollities.
Through the halls the hubbub whirls
In foot-step symphonics.
'Tis the manner of Wellesley girls.

The Theater

WILBUR—for one week, beginning January 22, *State of Grace* with Lillian Gish
TREMONT—Pauline Frederick in *Criminal-at-Large*
SHUBERT—*All the King's Horses*
PLYMOUTH—This week, *No More Ladies* with Melvyn Douglas. Next week, Cornelia Otis Skinner

NO MORE LADIES

—:—

No More Ladies, now playing its last week at the Plymouth to crowded houses, is an ultra-sophisticated, modern comedy by A. E. Thomas. The repartee is witty, not too subtle, coming so quickly that at times it is difficult to follow. Even the setting of the play is modern to the last detail. Although the plot is a common one, that of two young people of wealth, trying to fit themselves into the scheme of life, it is not banal and trite as one might expect. The author has presented a live problem to his audience and consequently the play is prevented from being shallow. The peppery remarks of Lucile Watson, in the part of the modern grandmother who has created an atmosphere of lavender and old lace about herself, keep the audience constantly chuckling. At times the acting of Melvyn Douglas seems to lack vitality but perhaps this is caused by the striking contrast of Ruth Weston's rather forceful personality. The pantomime of Rex O'Malley, in the part of James Salston, is especially worth mentioning. Every movement he makes, every motion of the hand, is expressive. *No More Ladies* is one of those few delightful plays in which one feels free to let go of oneself completely to enjoy its bright, sparkling wit to the full.

V. R., '34.

LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES

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Les Trois Mousquetaires, a French talking film adapted from the novel by Alexander Dumas, was shown at the Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse on Tuesday, January 16, at 3:50 P.M.

Naturally, no attempt was made to portray the whole novel, but a small part, "Les Ferrets de la Reine," was enacted. The plot, which was somewhat complicated, as might be expected from a romantic French story, was briefly this. At the court of King Louis XIII Cardinal Richelieu was pursuing his deadly hatred against Anne of Austria, the French queen, who had no friends at court except Dona Estafana and her pretty little seamstress, Constance Bonacieux. Richelieu attempted many plots to expose the queen and her love for the Duke of Buckingham, English Embassador in Paris, but they were foiled by D'Artagnan, a young adventurer who had made friends with the famous three musketeers. Richelieu finally conceived the plan of ordering the queen to attend a certain ball, wearing some trinkets which had been given her by the king but which she had given Buckingham. The queen, of course, was frantic since Buckingham had already left France, but Constance Bonacieux reassured her by telling her that D'Artagnan would follow the Duke and return with the jewels. Just in time to save the queen from disgrace, D'Artagnan returns.

One could not say that the picture was executed in a distinguished fashion, yet it was performed in that light, dashing manner so essential to the plot, and the result proved satisfying. The acting, while not outstanding, was at least more than adequate, the comedy proving very satisfactory to the audience. As for the photography, it was exceedingly superior to that of the average foreign film. Special commendation is due to Jean Lenoir for the music which was one of the most delightful parts of the picture.

S. B., '36.

HERBERG LECTURES AT RED CONVENTION

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On December 30 in the New Workers' School in New York City there was an interesting meeting of the National Convention of the Opposition section of the Communist party. William Herberg, educational director of local 22 of the Women's Garment Makers' Union, spoke on the New Deal in its relations to the American Labor Movement. He showed some of the reasons for the growing hostility between Labor and the NRA. The New Deal, concentrating as it does on raising prices through restriction of production and through inflation, certainly does not have an immediately favorable effect on the condition of labor, in spite of shorter hours and higher wages. The workers, according to Mr. Herberg, do not feel that after discountenancing strikes the government is providing adequate protection in place of them. Many employers have still failed to recognize unions at all. The codes often show monopolistic tendencies which conflict with the workers' interests. Labor, said Mr. Herberg, is disillusioned about the New Deal.

But by raising their hopes, by showing that in principle, at least, it is recognized that their conditions, their wages, their hours of work, have a vital part in the smooth working of our economic life, the New Deal has given the workers a realization of their own importance. A new militant spirit is pervading the unions. Then, too, there has been a considerable influx of new members who are determined to take a part in the regulation of industry more nearly proportional to its contribution, making the whole subject of Workers' Education increasingly vital. It is necessary that the workers be educated to an understanding of the forces to which they are subject and of where their real interests lie. The better educated they are, the stronger they will be, and they need strength to cope with the tremendous new power the Trade Associations have acquired through the abolition of the Anti-Trust laws. Above all, if they are educated, the workers are likely to use their incipient power in a way that will help materially to correct some of the evils of our economic life. Perhaps it is they who will restore a balance between consumption and production in our economic thinking. The present distress is admittedly due to our losing sight of the fact that production is only a means to an end. To be sure, unions are inclined to regard jobs and wages as ends in themselves, just as employers regard profits, but is not the remedy education? And since the wage-earners are much more important consumers than the capitalists, education on that question is more likely to bear fruit with the former than with the latter. Here is a field of work which is tangible and constructive and which has great social possibilities.

SPEAKER EXPLAINS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

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physical material as true, our reason must tell us that there could be and was not any opposing matter in the only creation. This is not a negation of the reality of matter, it is a recognition of "that which is." Mr. Bathurst cited an instance from his own experience as an engineer to prove that we can demonstrate these facts if we really recognize and believe them. Mr. Bathurst had to perform an important experiment with a naval gun, and an essential part, a special hydraulic machine, was missing, without which, he was told, he could not possibly perform the test. But he did, and it was successful, for the laws of God are unopposable, and mechanical laws are powerless, if we refuse to be deceived by the apparent limitations of matter. If we "know the Truth," the Kingdom of God is with us, wherever we are.

Man, according to Christan Science, is the exact reflection of God, created in His image, and therefore is spiritual and perfect. Man cannot be separated from God any more than one can be from one's own reflection in a mirror, nor can one suffer and act anything which the original does not. It is unthinkable that God should have problems; it therefore follows that man can have none. Mr. Bathurst cited several cases to prove that perfect faith and belief causes the "problem" to disappear. The belief in a material creation, including mortal man, is an erroneous one. It is the general belief that the body is material, due to a belief in a material creation. But man is spiritual; nothing material can emanate from God, and therefore the material body is not part of God's perfect spiritual creation. Christian Science reveals the truth about the identity and the individual, and as one's concept of this improves so does his expression of it, and therefore he is healed. This healing is not that of the "physical illness"; it is a curing of the belief that man can be sick. Man also knows no age, for he is the expression of infinite life, and time "is error," time "is not." There is no hereafter; there is only the eternal now. The idea of "death" must also be overcome, for as man is the expression of infinite life, God is life, and in life there is no death.

Thus, according to Mr. Bathurst, the key to Christian Science lies in logical, right thinking—not in the "projecting of thoughts," but in the "spontaneous expression of conscious, natural conviction of that which is."

BUDGET IS SUBJECT OF WEEKLY LECTURE

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

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ues at a bare minimum. As a result, the expected deficit is even larger than usual. For this reason the budget has been divided into one group of ordinary expenditures, such as those of governmental departments, and a second group of emergency expenditures, required only because of the depression. This emergency part of the budget will be impossible to balance except by means of loans. The extraordinary size of the budget—16 billion dollars—also makes it unusual compared with those of pre-war days, when one billion dollars was considered a large amount for the government to spend.

Various disastrous results have been predicted by financial authorities. The most calamitous but least probable is that the government, unable to negotiate the needed loans, will have to declare bankruptcy. It is more likely that government credit will be secure enough to make possible even the borrowing of the 10 billion dollars needed by the end of June, but that the interest rates will be higher. In that case the government may resort to "printing-press" money, and the much-discussed "uncontrolled inflation" will be made imminent.

There are also several very desirable results which may follow the adoption of the budget. The increased facilities of the emergency organizations may raise the general purchasing power, bring in more taxes, and thus eliminate the necessity of the emergency organizations themselves. Or the various governmental loans may be repaid and increase the revenues over the amount now expected.

The philosophy behind the present financial plan is that governments should borrow in times of depression and repay in times of prosperity. The difficulty lies in carrying out the second part of this policy, as was evidenced by the very slow payment of the debt contracted during the depression of 1920. The result of delaying debt payment is that at the beginning of each depression the government is thus faced with a larger debt than at the time of the last one and that eventually the sum will become too large to pay at all.

Mrs. Killough closed her talk by referring to the optimistic view recently expressed by Raymond Moley. In his opinion, if the government was able to raise such huge sums during the war for purposes of destruction, it should have no difficulty now in financing the measures designed for constructive recovery.

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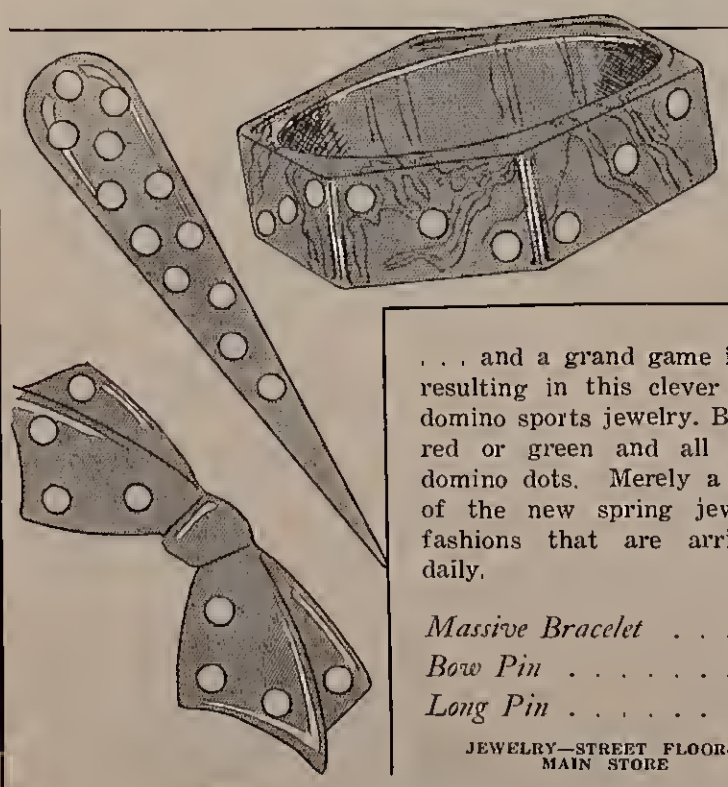

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Well cut, kick pleat skirts in the same gay colors as the shirts and brown, navy and black as well. Try contrasting Canary and scarlet, Emerald and brown and be surprised at how grand they look.
$5.95

Skirts 'n shirts

CALENDAR

—:—

Thursday, Jan. 18: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Jane A. Taylor, '34, will lead.

4:00 P. M. Faculty Assembly Room. Academic Council.

Friday, Jan. 19: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Balderston will lead.

*4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Dr. Cazamian's lecture on "The Poets, II." The seventh in the series of eight lectures on "Symbolism in Victorian Literature."

7:30 P. M. Room 24, Founders Hall. Important Forum meeting for all divisions.

7:30 P. M. Room 130, Founders Hall. Italian Club Meeting. Dr. Louis Naylor, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., will speak, in Italian, on "Chateaubriand e l'Italia."

Saturday, Jan. 20: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

*8:30 P. M. Alumnae Hall. The Shakespeare Society will present TWELFTH NIGHT at its semi-open meeting. A limited number of tickets will be on sale, at 50 cents, in the ticket booth, Green Hall, January 18, 19 and 20, 8:40 - 11:40 A. M.

Sunday, Jan. 21: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, President J. Edgar Park, Wheaton College, Norton.

2:15 P. M. Great Hall, Tower Court. Mr. Hinners and Mr. Greene will play a transcription for two pianos of Beethoven's EROICA SYMPHONY.

Monday, Jan. 22: *8:15 A. M. Room 24, Founders Hall. Current Events reviewed by Miss Treudley.

Tuesday, Jan. 23: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mrs. Curtis will lead.

*8:30 P. M. Art Lecture Room. Professor Loomis will give an illustrated lecture on "King Arthur in Italy." First in series of six lectures by members of several departments to celebrate "An Ariosto Festival." (Italian Department).

Wednesday, Jan. 24: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Ottley will lead.

NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of Photographs of French Medieval Architecture; taken by Arthur E. Princehorn, under the direction of Clarence Ward of Oberlin College.

Beginning January 22, Exhibition of Etchings and Drypoints by Rembrandt. Assembled by the College Art Association.

*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Exhibition of First Editions. Presentation Copies with inscriptions from the Authors.

*Open to the Public.

PIANISTS TO GIVE CONCERT NEXT WEEK

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 1)

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came a pianist for the simple reason that he was not allowed to play the violin.

Bauer has given recitals and played with orchestras in the leading cities of Europe, including Spain and Sweden, and in South America, and has made many appearances in the United States. His first appearance in America was a concert given with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. As Bauer tells the story, "As I had no other engagements in America and was risking my whole fortune on this one appearance it was very important to know what to play. No brilliant virtuoso stuff, I reflected. Boston is too serious for that. Beethoven is probably done to death, but a Brahms concerto should do very well. So I came to America for my one engagement with my Brahms concerto, a modest young man wishing to present himself deferentially before a highly cultivated public in the performance of a masterpiece, which was, of course, known, but not too often played. Imagine my dismay when I learned that the Brahms concert had never been played in Boston, that the public did not care for Brahms' music, and that the principal music critic of Boston kept a special vocabulary of contemptuous expressions solely to characterize his opinion of this composer's work. I became, *ipso facto*, from an unassuming young artist, an opinionated highbrow who had come to force the public to accept music they did not like. It was this unusual circumstance which laid the foundations of my long career in America." Twenty-five years later, the Boston Symphony Orchestra invited Bauer to repeat the performance. It was a great success, and the same well-known musical critic commented, "Time has somewhat softened the asperities of this work."

Bauer's repertoire includes all branches of piano literature, but he is noted for interpretations of Brahms, Schumann, and Franck.

Gabrilowitsch was born in Russia in 1878. He received his first piano lessons from his mother at the age of five. Drawing and painting held equal interest in the lad's mind until he was nine years old, when Rubinstein asserted that the boy was a natural musician. It was then decided that he devote his career to music. He was sent to the St. Petersburg conservatory, from which he was graduated at sixteen with the famous Rubinstein prize, the most coveted honor in the conservatory. After appearing in all the main cities of Europe, he came to America in 1900 and established himself so firmly in this country that he made tours every other year until 1914, when he decided to make his home in the United States. For a number of years now he has been an American citizen. In 1909, he married Clara Clemens, the daughter of Mark Twain. He was eagerly sought as guest conductor of several orchestras. It was the Detroit Symphony Orchestra which won his permanent services as conductor.

Gabrilowitsch is a man of very unusual culture. Like all Russians of his class, he is an accomplished linguist, speaking half a dozen languages fluently. He is distinguished as a lecturer and composer as well as pianist and conductor.

The concert will be held as usual at 8:30 in Alumnae Hall. The doors will be closed during the first number.

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PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON TWO VICTORIANS

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

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poetical bits in Browning. There are passages which possess a kind of intellectual stimulation. Sometimes he writes in a kind of religious and prophetic mood, as in the latter part of Saul. Here is grandeur of theme, wealth and originality of image, and great music. This is supreme poetry and supreme symbolism. It is a pity that Browning did not choose to write like that more often, for a man must be judged by his accomplishments, and Browning remains more of a scientist than a poet.

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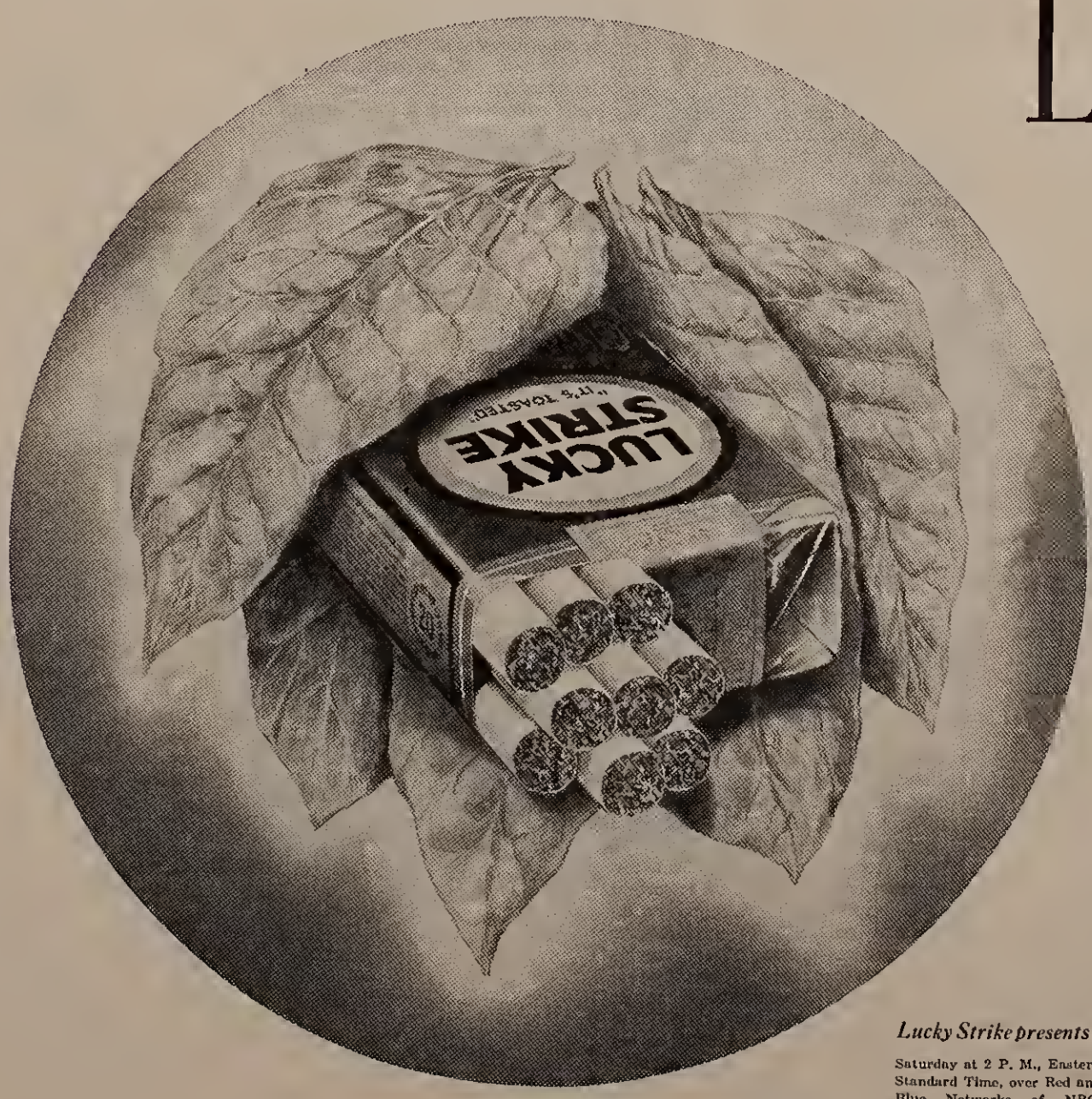

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